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SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.

The Scotch Free Church.

Fuller details of the decision of the house of lords in the United Free Church case make more clear the reasons for a finding which has turned Scotland, religiously, upside down.

The fusion of the Free Church with the United Presbyterians was carried in 1900 by a vote of 643 to 27. The minority was composed of the ministers of small Gaelic congregations in the Highlands, who called themselves the "remnant" and claimed to be the real Free Church.

They insisted that as the majority had given up the principle of Establishment, and had liberalized the doctrine of predestination as defined in the Westminster Confession, they had ceased to be the Free Church, and that the minority, or "remnant," was entitled to possess all the church buildings and funds.

This claim was rejected by the lower courts, but it has been sustained by the house of lords on the ground, in substance, that the intentions with which the church was founded, as deduced from the language used at the time, must govern its whole subsequent history. A departure from these principles forfeits the right to be regarded as the true successors of the founders.

The records made it clear that the founders adhered to the principle of Establishment and the dogma of predestination. Therefore, by abandoning the one and modifying the other, the majority of the Free Church had forfeited their right to the name and property of the Free Church. Some of the astounding results of this decision are thus described:

In Edinburgh, 35,000 worshippers are deprived of churches, fifty-five ministers occupy their homes on sufferance, and the victorious minority has not a single minister within a radius of twenty miles to fill the gap. In Glasgow 102 congregations, with 70,000 membership, are spiritually homeless, while their pulpits have to be supplied by the presbytery of West Presbytery, consisting of two ministers only, resident in Glasgow. Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and the Scotch centers, are in similar predicament. West Presbytery is preparing to take over the Glasgow and Aberdeen theological colleges, though they have not a single professor. Magnificent Free Church missions, involving an annual expenditure of \$500,000, and 500 Bannockburn and 244 native missionaries, pass to twenty-eight Highland ministers, who have neither funds nor missionaries.

Grotesque as this situation is, there are declared to be only two courses open to the dispossessed majority. One is immediate and voluntary offerings, on a great scale, to make good the loss of their churches, mansees, and funds. The other is to move the minority to a lenient use of their powers. But for this the truculent and triumphant Gaelic clergymen show small inclination. Their sensations, at present, seem very much what those of the Israelites may be supposed to have been when they spoiled the Egyptians.

A New Language.

One Elias Mole, Ph. B., of Tacoma, Wash., has invented a new language intended to be a medium of communication between the Teuton peoples, the English, German, Hollanders, Scandinavians, and Danish. It takes the main root words common to these languages and makes them over into a queer gibberish in which the English article "the" becomes a four-formed do, da, du, and di for masculine, feminine, neuter, and plural.

Mole is a very good sort of a name for a man who has the temerity at this late day to come up into the light with an artificial language proposition. It would take a day of counting to enumerate the failures that have preceded Tunish, as Mole calls his tongue. Volapuk, Esperanto, Idiom Neutral, Paslingua, Spelin Kosmos, Lingua Clarison, Aglio Franca, Neo Latine, Lingua Lumina, and Visona are a few of the disgraced antecedents.

In fact, while a universal language may some time come into being by a process of gradual evolution, it will not be any such artificial, meaningless, and expressionless nonsense as the professors of etymology would force upon the world. Language is a living thing, the mold of living thought, the embodiment of the living idea. It declares the genius of people which use it. The growth of a language shows perfectly the growth of its users. A flexible language is a sure sign of an adaptable people. A

rigid language indicates a pedantic and bigoted people.

Just at present no one who can understand English has any particular use for a universal language. He already knows the universal language of the day, for speakers of English are dominating the world. Their thought is the vital, living, growing, and comprehensive thought of the day. Mole is still in the ground. His Tunish is foolishness. The public school curriculum which included it, as he suggests, would be perpetrating an absurdity.

The German Army.

History repeats itself, declares Wolf von Schierbrand, writing in the "North American Review" on the subject of degeneracy in the German army, and quoting as the incentive for his sermon the thinly disguised fictional description of life in a typical German garrison by the unfortunate Lieutenant Blise, who has been imprisoned and dismissed from the army for telling what even those who court-martialed him admitted to be the truth.

In drawing his parallel, Mr. von Schierbrand recalls the period of Prussian servitude, beginning twenty years after the death of Frederick the Great, with the defeat by Napoleon at Jena—an experience which resulted in a loss of Prussian military prestige, which was not regained until 1866, and the battle of Sadowa. Then he quotes William II's words to his generals, gathered in the Hall of Glories at Berlin, New Year Day, 1900:

"The glorious soldiers of Frederick the Great had fallen asleep on their laurels, ossified in the trivial details of a senseless, antiquated drill; led by superannuated, unready, and unwarlike generals; their officers no longer used to serious work, and degenerated by luxury, sloth, and blind self-glorification."

"It may be doubted," remarks Mr. von Schierbrand, "if William II had any idea that he was addressing a body of men who themselves fitted in rather closely with the description given of the men of 1806, that he, personally, is rapidly bringing the German army to the sorry plight he spoke of."

Specifying details which tend to fortify his comparison of the German army of 1904 with the Prussian army of 1806, the writer notes the character of the diseases which send men to the military hospitals, the gaming and betting indulged in to excess in such clubs, composed largely of army officers, as the Union and Jockey of Berlin; the hard drinking, French brandy being the regular tipple and the regulation mess-punch being composed of champagne, brandy, curacao, and rum, and the "money-marriages" which have become an established feature of German army life.

The critic then goes a step farther and seriously questions the efficiency of the army, commanded by an Emperor who knows less of actual fighting than "the youngest lieutenant in France, Russia, England, and the United States," and officered by men who "are just as ignorant of real war as he."

"For fifteen years," asserts the writer, "the German army has been taught, in sham battle, to attack an imaginary enemy on conditions and in a manner which would invite complete annihilation in actual warfare."

Adding to these moral failings and military blunders the cruelties practiced upon private soldiers and the insufferable attitude of the professional soldier toward the private citizen, Mr. von Schierbrand naturally concludes that the army of the Kaiser is in a bad way. He considers the question of reform entirely in the hands of the Emperor, but admits that energetic and sensible as that monarch is in some respects, there appears little indication of any intention on William's part of seriously grappling with these crying evils, but rather a tendency to aggravate the faults by the Kaiser's own extravagant conduct and flamboyant utterances.

"Will it require another Jena," asks the writer, "to restore that robustness of moral fiber to the German army which was probably the most important factor that led it on from victory to victory in the gigantic struggle with France a generation ago?"

George.

An inquisitive person with a turn for research wants to know why all the women writers take the name George. There were George Sand and George Eliot, who marked all literature to begin with, and of late there is George Madden Martin, the author of "Emmy Lou." These three examples are all that come to hand, but there may be others. Women do not take men's names in writing as often as they did once, though, really, they cannot be blamed for such a course. When one considers the critics who, once they know that a woman wrote a thing, begin either to abuse it or treat it with fulsome flattery, or ignore it altogether, it is not surprising that, since anonymity is not striking, women who wanted a fair judgment on their work should have taken masculine names. But it does seem too bad that every George should be suspected of being a wo-

man, just because two famous Georges were.

It does not matter so much, however, on this side the water. When a man is named George in this country he is immediately suspected of having been named for George Washington and suppressing his middle initial. It is unfair to name any boy George Washington, or Andrew Jackson, or Julius Caesar, or Napoleon Bonaparte. It is too much of a handicap on him.

As to the George question in literature there seems to be nothing that one can do about it, and perhaps, after all, it does not work so much mischief. A man can always call himself G. S., or G. F., or simply G., until he makes his reputation, and then, if it is anything of a reputation, in these days of press agents the world will very soon find out that he is not a woman.

Treason.

A new word is being applied to the acts of those American citizens who have disgraced themselves and their country by engaging in the nefarious business of promoting fraudulent naturalizations. That word is treason. One hundred thousand cases of fraudulent naturalization are testified to by the authorities, and 30,000 of these are said to be in New York alone.

Americans are somewhat timid about using harsh words. They would rather call a liar a prevaricator, and a thief an embezzler, or even a promoter of great financial interests. But what are these men, who wantonly sell their country's good for personal preferment, except traitors? Are they guilty of any less crime than treason?

Treason is the act of betraying one's country to its enemies. The worst possible foe that the United States can have is the dishonest voter, who brings into being the dishonest election, who corrupts legislation, and makes law a byword and the authority of the nation purchasable by the highest bidder.

The old-fashioned punishment for treason was hanging. Public opinion would hardly support such extreme measures in the cases of the instigators of illegal naturalization, but public opinion should at least support the full penalty of the law, augmented by general pillorying in public thought of the guilty ones as disgraced and dishonored citizens.

Points in Paragraphs.

"Taggart means business," says a dispatch from New York. Well, we didn't suppose he was in the thing for his health.

With a steerage rate of \$7.50 on the American line from Liverpool to Philadelphia it will now be much cheaper to take an ocean voyage than to stay at home. What a vacation chance for a young fellow who doesn't care about the frills of trans-Atlantic service.

The strike of the United Garment Workers of New York against the open shop has been declared off after a three months' struggle, with a loss of nearly \$2,000,000 in wages to the employees. Has anybody gained anything from it, except, perhaps, wisdom?

In spite of the protest of the Christian Endeavorers of the State a bottle of champagne will be smashed at the launching of the battleship Connecticut. The Christian Endeavorers can at least comfort themselves with the reflection that it will mean one less bottle to be drunk.

Decollete warblers will no more appear at the Ocean Grove concert, but the bathing suits at that resort are still out on the usual model that prevails elsewhere—except, of course, at Narragansett Pier. What a rumpled the good and matronly Schumann-Helink did kick up, to be sure.

The governorship of New Jersey doesn't tempt Grover Cleveland. "Good God, what kind of office would that be?" he is reported as saying to a newspaper man at Center Sandwich. This is emphatic, but scarcely agreeable to the free and enlightened electors of the State where Cleveland lives.

An approaching strike of employees threatens to tie up the New York elevated railroad system. Visitors to that strange city, however, are usually impressed with the idea that something of that sort is the customary thing at least twice a day—coming downtown in the morning, and going back at night.

Why shouldn't rich, Americans pay tithe by impoverished English folk for being entertained and introduced to other people with handkerchiefs to their money, and everyone is satisfied except the American tailors, whose clothes the pilgrims are forbidden to wear, under the arrangement

WAITING.

(Who may you be,
You who crouched by the roadside,
Brown, parched, shriveled,
A mummy with living eyes?)

My friend I am Genius.
The real thing.
Fifty years have I sat here.
I wait.

For mine affinity Success,
Who must pass this way.
Go to meet her?

No, I.
She shall come to me, by the gods!
As soon as she has come,
As soon as she has seen me,
She will anoint me

And bathe me
And crown me
And crown me with laurel
And give me my purple hemmed linen

to wear
And bid me step into her chariot
And drive to Elysium.

But one thought annoys me:
Fifty years have I sat here
In a single position.

Will my less answer
At all when Success
Says "Arise?"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LOUISIANA READY
FOR INITIAL DIP

16,000-Ton Battleship Prepared for Launching.

PEER OF ANY SEA FIGHTER

Governor Heard Will Attend—Rivalry Between Newport News and Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 20.—The 16,000-ton battleship Louisiana will soon be launched at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. A large party from Louisiana, headed by Gov. William W. Heard of that State, will attend the ceremonies incident to the christening of the big fighter, and the luncheon will take place at the Chamberlin Hotel immediately after the ship is launched.

The Louisiana and her sister ship, the Connecticut, will usher in one important innovation. Their batteries will contain 7-inch guns in place of the 6-inch rapid-fireers which have prevailed since the vessels of the Kearsarge-Kentucky type were planned.

Unequaled in Armament.

It is doubted whether any ship afloat will match the Louisiana in armament. In addition to four 12-inch guns, in fore and aft turrets, she will have eight 5-inch rapid-fireers, and twelve 7-inch rifles, each throwing a projectile weighing 165 pounds. The 12-inch guns carry a shell weighing 860 pounds at a velocity of 2,400 feet a second—a speed one-fourth greater than that attained by the 13-inch guns on the ships of the previous class. The 7-inch shells have a bursting charge of 13 pounds of black powder. The explosive shell may be replaced by an armor-piercing projectile, which attains a velocity of 3,000 feet a second driven by a charge of 101 pounds of smokeless powder.

Strong Secondary Batteries.

Hitherto the secondary batteries of the battleships have been composed mostly of 3-pounder and 5-pounder rapid-fire guns. On the new ship these will be superseded by twenty 3-inch rapid-fire rifles, throwing a 14-pound explosive shell. There also will be twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, eight 1-pounder automatic guns, and two 3-inch field guns, and eight machine guns for the fighting tops.

The armor for the Louisiana will cost about \$1,500,000. While the greatest of her steel protection will be concentrated at the water line amidships, she also will be protected the full length of her hull, and above the main belt of armor plate there will be three thinner belts of plates—the lower casemate, the upper casemate and the superstructure armor.

Electricity Used Everywhere.

Electricity will be employed to as large an extent on board the Louisiana as on any ship in the navy. There will be electric ammunition hoists and conveyors, and it is more than probable that electrical devices for both aiming and discharging the guns will be installed. There also will be an automatically controlled motor for the purpose of keeping the big guns on a horizontal line while firing in a high sea.

There is widespread interest in the launching of the Louisiana, because it marks another stage in the exciting race between the Brooklyn navy yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company—a race which is so settled the mooted question as to which can build ships more economically and more expeditiously.

A Novel Race.

The question was thoroughly discussed when the appropriation for the Louisiana and Connecticut was under discussion, and the friends of the navy yards succeeded in having a provision inserted in the bill calling for the construction of one of the ships at a Government plant. The Brooklyn navy yard was selected to make the race with the Newport News yard, which obtained the other contract. The Government builders lost a month in the start. The lead of the private builders gradually crept up until ten points ahead had been reached.

Then for a couple of months the Government builders made a spurt with the result that the lead was cut down to six points. Then the Newport News yard doubled its force on the Louisiana and began to work night and day on the big fighter. It evidently is the intention to make the race by a good margin. The Connecticut will be launched at the Brooklyn yard just a month and two days later than the baptism of the Louisiana.

Ready for Launching.

Practically all of the preliminary preparations for the launching have been completed. Most of the timbers have been removed from the side of the Louisiana, and her red hull gleams beneath a coat of fresh paint. The christening stand is in position, and the sliding ways have been arranged. The lubrification of the machinery has been completed and put on the ways. If the weather is abnormally hot, as it was when the armored cruiser Maryland was launched, there is a chance that the vessel will vibrate, since the tallow might melt and run off, in which event the great weight of the half-finished hull would make the friction of the slides something terrific.

While only a small crowd is expected from Louisiana, the nearby cities will furnish a large quota of sightseers and a crowd of respectable size undoubtedly will cheer the new fighter as she kisses the historic James River.

KING LEOPOLD'S \$75,000 RUG.

"King Leopold of Belgium owns one rug that cost a comfortable fortune in itself," said J. F. Caldwell, who represents an Eastern carpet manufacturer. "I have seen the rug, and it is a beauty. King Leopold paid \$15,000, or \$75,000 for it. I saw the rug when it was on exhibition in Vienna last year. It was made in the Orient and is hand tufted. Its value is its principal value, and it has been in the feet of royalty for probably a century. The rug is very large, measuring probably sixty by seventy-five feet."

Few rugs like that come to America, though the millionaires frequently pay as much as \$5,000 or \$6,000 for some. Few carpets are imported, because they can be made much better by machinery than by hand, and America excels in all machine-made goods. Large numbers of handsome rugs, however, are imported every year from Turkey, Persia, Arabia and all parts of the Orient. We have no labor capable of competing with their goods."

Army Officers Discard
Their Hot Uniforms

Fear That Negligee Clothing Will Have to Be Discarded Upon Return of General Chaffee to Washington.

Dress of a distinctly negligee character is now being worn by army officers stationed in the departments in Washington, due to a special dispensation made during the hot summer months by Secretary Taft.

The innovation began during the absence of General Chaffee, the chief of staff, who is making an inspection of army posts, and there is considerable interest among the officers to know what General Chaffee will think of the new plan when he returns.

General Chaffee has always been known as a great stickler for form when it came to carrying out the regulations strictly, and even on the warmest days he could be seen about the department with his military jacket buttoned up tightly and his whole dress indicative of a soldier ready to go on parade. It has been the custom for all the officers in the War Department to wear their uniforms while at their desks, but now various styles of costume are seen in the various offices, with duck suits, or suits of alpaca, with negligee shirts and waistcoats, with down collars forming the prevailing style.

General Chaffee will return from his inspection trip on August 23. Possibly he will not make any comment on the order, the general idea being that officers can perform better work during the summer wearing light clothes.

GENERAL STAFF MAY
CURTAIL ARMY TOGS

Officers Complain of the Useless Expense of Supplying Six Uniforms Requested by Military Regulations.

"Why do the army requirements make us buy so many clothes?" This is the complaint made to the War Department by army officers in the United States, and in recognition of the complaint it is probable the general staff will very soon order a reduction of the number of uniforms so as to make it possible for an officer to live at less expense.

Anyone who has inclined to the belief that all soldiers are fond of trappings need only to apply to the general board of officers to learn the true attitude of the American officer, who, it appears, has little of the peacock proclivities credited to his fellow-fighters abroad.

The officers of the junior grade especially find it a hardship to provide the variety of dress which is exacted by the regulations. Their pay very often is seriously curtailed by this consideration. An officer, for instance, must have four uniforms for different occasions. It is now proposed to cut down the uniforms to two, one for service in the field, and the other for dress occasions. This would do away for one thing with the full dress coat, a heavy and costly garment.

In its place it is proposed to use a composite blouse, to which would be attached shoulder straps or shoulder knots, as the occasion required.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Following the methods of the notorious "Black Hand" Society, Abe Goodman, aged twenty years, is said to have blackmailed Dr. J. Wolfson, a surgeon of the Philadelphia police department, out of various sums of money during the past year, but was tripped last night when he demanded \$50 from the doctor as the price of his life. He is under arrest.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 20.—Frank Mack, who has not been forwardly completed, but has not been forwardly completed, as there are several minor details to be corrected, upon which it will be directed to the President at Oyster Bay.

Secretary Taft does not approve of the Navy Department scheme for the absorbing of all wireless telegraphy systems by the Government.

In a letter to the President, attached to the report of the interdepartmental board appointed by the President to consider the entire question of wireless telegraphy in the service of the Government, he says:

"After reading the report of the Secretary of Agriculture I am by no means certain that the Navy Department ought to possessing fraudulent naturalization papers, received a letter today threatening him with death, unless he discontinued the prosecutions of these cases."

The letter is not dated and bears only the signature "Revenge." There are two crude drawings of a hand pierced with a dagger on the border of the page, which is of ordinary note paper size.

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